Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.—47.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1825. [NO. 411.

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
for the first, and 50 cents for each succeed-
ing publication. Advertisers are requested to state
the number of insertions desired, or they will be con-
tinued for further orders, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

The subscriber has authorised EDWARD L WINSLOW to collect all sums of Money due the late firm of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges for.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

March 3, 1825.—10-tf

Casks of Unslacked *LIME*, *For Sale by* JNO. HUSKE.

March 3, 1825.—10-tf

Removal.

THE SUBSCRIBER, induced by the very liberal patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, has concluded to continue his business in this place, and for the purpose, has rented the house recently occupied by Mr. Abijah Whiting, on Market, on Hay Street, where those who may favor him to continue their patronage may depend on having their work in his line made of the best manner, and in the newest fashion from New York. He intends immediately to receive a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots, BOOTEES and SHOES, of his own manufacture, which will be warranted.

Circumstances render it necessary for him to go to the North in a few days, during his absence Daniel Southerland, his agent, will have the charge of the business of the Shop; he will also continue the manufacturing by good, faithful workmen. He has now about him, to which he has made Boots and Shoes, to any of those who have favored him with their custom, or any others, should see fit to give him a call for Shoes or Boots, of any description, may depend on his seeing to the manufacture of himself, and having them forwarded immediately. N. B. If any persons should think proper to send with him for Negro Shoes, they may depend on having them manufactured in the best manner. He feels grateful for past favors, and is confident from the rest of experience his work has had, will find it to their interest to call. He likewise hopes that his unwearied attention to business will secure a share of public patronage.

REUBEN HALL.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1825.—10-3tpd.

YATES & M'INTYRE
have established an Agency in Fayetteville for the sale of Tickets in the

North-Carolina Lottery,

For the benefit of Oxford Academy,

The First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh, the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

Prize of $ 10,000	10,000
6,000	6,000
4,000	4,000
3,000	3,000
2,000	2,000
1,538	1,538
1,000	6,000
500	3,000
200	1,200
24	3,744
12	3,744
8	3,744
4	31,200
Prizes,	$ 79,170
Blanks.	
Tickets,	$ 79,170

The Lottery is formed by the ternary combination of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, $4
Half do. 2
Quarter do. 1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

Orders for Tickets in the above brilliant Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

Letters, inclosing the cash or prizes, as above, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, addressed to J. MAC RAE, *Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, Fayetteville, N. C.*

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, of Virginia—6th Class.

To be drawn on Wednesday, 8th June next, *and completed in a few minutes.*

SCHEME:

1 $10,000	$10,000
1 6,000	6,000
1 4,000	4,000
1 3,000	3,000
1 2,000	2,000
1 1,538	1,538
6 1,000	6,000
6 500	3,000
56 200	11,200
12 24	3,744
68 12	3,744
100 8	3,744
4	31,200
160 Prizes.	
300 Blanks.	$79,170
460 Tickets, at $3 25,	$79,170

Whole Tickets $4—Half $2—Quarter

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had the same rate.

Orders for Tickets in the above brilliant Lotteries will be received at *The Post-Office, Fayetteville.*

Feb. 17—2-tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
5	500	2,500
10	100	1,000
20	50	1,000
100	10	1,000
1,500	5	7,500
1,639 Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361 Blanks,		
4,000 Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
JAMES RAINEY,
ARCHIBALD DONOHO,
JOHN R. CLARK,
THOMAS L. STEVENS,
SAMUEL WATKINS,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8.

Bridge Sale.

IN pursuance of a Decretal order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, made at September Term, 1824, I will sell for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th day of February next, that valuable Bridge across Lower Little river called and known by the name of "*M'Arthur's Bridge;*" on the main road leading from Fayetteville to Hillsborough.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

January 7.—1-tt.

Further Postponement.

THE sale of the above Bridge is postponed until Monday the 2d day of May next.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

April 7.

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

392tf B. W. WILLIAMS.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.

September 30——382tf

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vendi. Expo. issued from the office of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the district of North Carolina, and to me directed, I shall expose for sale, for cash, at the Court House in Sampson county, on the first Monday in May next, the following tracts of land, viz. 540 acres of land lying eight miles below Sampson Court House, known by the name of Rocky Marsh land, also 500 acres lying on Jumping run, four miles below the above tract; levied on as the lands of A. S. Brown and Jas. Holmes at the instance of the Postmaster General. Also, on the same day, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, the following tracts of land, viz: 50 acres of land lying on Beggins Meadow, joining the lands of James Owen—one hundred acres of land on Sassafras Bay, joining the lands of J. J. McMillan, levied on as the lands of James J Cumming, at the instance of the Postmaster General.

United States Bank notes or specie will be required of all purchasers at the above sales, in payment of their purchase money.

BEVERLY DANIEL, *Marshal.*

March 21st 1825.—7-tf

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, North-Carolina, on the 1st of April, 1825; which if not taken out previous to the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Jonathan Averitt
Joseph Avey
John Averitt
Margaret Autery
Rebecca Atkins

B
Edward W. Barge
James Brown
John Birke
Hiram Birdsey
Silas Bigelow
Nelson Boman
Hardy Blalock
Blake Baker
Alexander Brown
James G. Barker
Joshua Buries
Nancy Barfield
Mary Byrne
James Blackledge
Thomas Burnet

C
Duncan Colquhoun
David Culbraith
Daniel Canaday
George Cirzy
Samuel Clenny 2
Bryant Collins
John Crumpler
John Carrouth
Elizabeth Cade
John Campbell
James Canute
Daniel B. Clark
John Cameron
Charles Carter
Edward Cosnahan
Barbara Campbell
Rob't. Cameron
Col. John Clark 2
William Carver, sen.

D
John Douglass
Edward Dickson
Absalom Davis
John Dickerson
William Dawkins
Richard Dunn
Daniel K. Dodge
Susan Dodge
Rev Rob. T. Daniel

E
Alex'r F. Edwards
Ste'n V. S. Egleston
George Evans

F
Robert Fulmore 2
Janet Freeman
William Forster
George W. Freas
Mrs. Mary Fennell

G
Eliza Gordon
Elizabeth H. Guyton
Theophilus Guy
John T. Gilmore
Mary Graham

H
John Hair
Daniel Hair
Nathan Hinson
Parry B. Hyde
Henry Hatwig
W. Hauton
John C. Huey
Leghorn Hall
Barney Hall
William Hasell
Jordan Howell
Jacob Harris

J
Joshua Jones
William H. Jones
Dugald Johnson
Mary Ivey 4
Elizabeth Johnson
Alexander Johnson
Joshua Jessop
Ann Ingram
James Johnson
Miss Jordan

K
James Kilpartrick
Robt. W. King
Joseph N. King

L
John P. Leonard
John Lumsden
Eliza N. Leonard

M
Nancy Ann Manuel
Lewis Marsh
Daniel Monroe 2
Chris'r Monroe 3
Allen Martin
Mary Monroe
Samuel Miliken
George May
Daniel Martin
Dial Mills
Neill Monroe
John Monroe
Malcom Monroe
Alexander Mason
Samuel Maultsby

Mc
Daniel M'Millan 2
Arch'd. M'Raney
Hugh M'Lean
John M'Donald
Daniel M'Intyre
Catharine M'Lean
Alex'r. M'Quian
William M'Dermid
Eliza M'Daniel
Neill M'Neill
Duncan M'Dougald
Daniel M'Leod
Norman M'Leod
Peter R. M'Call
Nicholas M'Intyre
Angus M'Daniel 2
Daniel M'Kinnon
Isabel M'Neill
Malcom M'Neill
Arch'd. M'Dougald
Peter M'Intosh
Mary M'Millan

N
Wheeler Northrop
Mary Nested

O
Murdock Ochiltree
Rev F O'Donoghue 2
Redick Orines
William Odem

P
William Parker 2
Alex'r. Patterson
Doctr. J. R. Patriam
John Pettyfoot 2
Henry Partin
John Parker
Malcom Pursell
Joseph Pitman
Daniel Phelan

R
James Reardon
William Robertson 3
Anderson Redding
Joel Rainer
Mary Rose 3
Margaret Revels
Isaac Roberts
John Ray

S
Richard Smith
Col. Daniel Smith
Simon Skipper
C. Smith
Lewis E. Stubbs
George Stewart
Sarah Sims
Daniel Shaw
Thomas Stafford
Peter Smith
Sarah Skipper 4
Richard Stanley
Isaac Sulivan 2
John Sikes
David Smith
Alva Saxton

T
Champion Terry
John D. Thames
Southy Turlington

W
Polly Weaver 2
Neill Wilkinson
Carleton Walker
Capt. Saml. Wilson 2
Robert Williams
John J. Wells
Reuben Wilcox
Hardy Warwick
Widow White
Seth Williams

JOHN MAC RAE, P. M.

Fayetteville, April 2—9-3t

BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Concluded.

The restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 made no change in Lafayette's relations. He presented himself once at court, and was very kindly received; but the government they established was so different from the representative government, which he had assisted to form, and sworn to support in 1789, that he did not again present himself at the palace. The Bourbons, by neglecting entirely to understand or conciliate the nation, at the end of a year, brought back Bonaparte, who landed the first of March, 1815, and reached the capital on the 20th. His appearance in Paris was like a theatrical illusion, and his policy seemed to play all men of all parties, like the characters of a great drama, around him. Immediately on his arrival upon the soil of France, he endeavored to win the old friends of French freedom; and the same day, that he made his irruption into the ancient palace of the Thuilleries, he appointed Carnot his minister of war, and Carnot was weak enough to accept the appointment. In a similar way, he endeavored to obtain the countenance and cooperation of Lafayette. Joseph Bonaparte, to whom Lafayette had been personally known, and for whom he entertained a personal regard, was employed by the Emperor to consult and conciliate him; but Lafayette would hold no communion with the new order of things. He even refused, though most pressingly solicited, to have an interview with the Emperor; and ended, when still further urged, by positively declaring, that he could never meet him, unless it should be as a representative freely chosen of the people.

On the 22d of April, Napoleon offered to the French nation his *Acte Additionel*, or an addition, as he chose to consider it, to the constitution of 1799, 1802, and 1804; confirming thereby, the principles of his former despotism, but establishing, among other things, an hereditary chamber of peers, and an elective chamber of representatives. This act was accepted, or pretended to be accepted, by the votes of the French people; but Lafayette entered his solemn protest against it, in the same spirit with which he had protested against the Consulship for life. The very college of Electors, however, who received his protest, unanimously chose him first to be their President and afterwards to be their representative; and the Emperor, determined to obtain his influence, or at least his silence, offered him the first peerage in the new chamber he was forming. Lafayette was as true to his principles, as he had often been before, under more difficult circumstances. He accepted the place of representative, and declined the peerage.

As a representative of the people he saw Bonaparte, for the first time, at the opening of the chambers, on the 7th of June. 'It is above twelve years since we have met, General,' said Napoleon, with great kindness of manner, when he saw Lafayette; but Lafayette received the Emperor with marked distrust; and all his efforts were directed, as he then happily said they should be, 'to make the chamber of which he was a member, a representation of the French people, and not a Napoleon club.' Of three candidates for the presidency of the chamber, on the first ballot, Lafayette and Lanjuinais had the highest number of votes; but finding that the Emperor had declared he would not accept Lanjuinais, if he should be chosen, Lafayette used great exertions and obtained a majority for him; to which, circumstances compelled Napoleon to submit. From this moment, until after the battle of Waterloo, which happened in twelve days, Lafayette did not make himself prominent in the chamber. He voted for all judicious supplies, on the ground that France was invaded, and that it was the duty of all Frenchmen to defend their country; but he in no way implicated himself in Bonaparte's projects or fortunes, with which it was impossible he could have any thing in common.

At last, on the 21st of June, Bonaparte arrived from Waterloo, a defeated and desperate man. He was already determined to dissolve the representative body, and, assuming the whole dictatorship of the country, play, at least, one deep and bloody game for power and success. Two of his council, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, and Thibaudeau, who were opposed to this violent measure, informed Lafayette, that it would be taken instantly, and that in two hours the chamber of representatives would cease to exist. There was, of course, not a moment left for consultation or advice; the Emperor or the chamber must fall that morning. As soon, therefore, as the session was opened, Lafayette, with the same clear courage, and in the same spirit of self devotion, with which he stood at the bar of the National Assembly in 1792, immediately ascended the Tribune for the first time for 20 years, and said these few words, which assuredly would have been his death warrant, if he had not been supported in them by the assembly he addressed; 'When, after an interval of many years, I raise a voice which the friends of free institutions will still recognise, I feel myself called upon to speak to you only of the dangers of the country, which you alone have now the power to save. Sinister intimations have been heard; they are unfortunately confirmed. This, therefore, is the moment for us to gather round the ancient tricolored standard; the standard of '89; the standard of freedom, of equal rights, and of public order. Permit, then, gentlemen, a veteran of this sacred cause, one who has always been a stranger to the spirit of faction, to offer you a few preparatory resolutions, whose absolute necessity, I trust, you will feel as I do.' These resolutions declared the chamber to be in permanent session, & all attempts to dissolve it, high treason; and they also called for the four principal ministers to come to the chamber, and explain the state of affairs. Bonaparte is said to have been much agitated, when word was brought him simply that Lafayette was in the tribune; and his fears were certainly not ill founded, for these resolutions, which were at once adopted, both by the representatives and the peers, substantially divested him of his power, and left him merely a factious and dangerous individual in the midst of a distracted state.

He hesitated during the whole day, as to the course he should pursue; but, at last, hoping that the eloquence of Lucien, which had saved him on the 18th Brumaire, might be found no less effectual now, he sent him with the three other ministers to the chamber, just at the beginning of the evening; having first obtained a vote that all should pass in secret session. It was certainly a most perilous crisis. Reports were abroad that the populace of the Faubourgs had been excited, and were arming themselves. It was believed, too, with no little probability, that Bonaparte would march against the chamber, as he had formerly marched against the council of Five Hundred, and disperse them at the point of the bayonet. At all events, it was a contest for existence, and no man could feel his life safe. At this moment, Lucien rose, and in the doubtful and gloomy light, which two vast torches shed through the hall and over the pale and anxious features of the members, made a partial exposition of the state of affairs, and the projects and hopes he still entertained. A deep and painful silence followed. At length Mr. Jay, well known above twenty years ago in Boston, under the assumed name of Ranaud, as a teacher of the French language, and an able writer in one of the newspapers of that city, ascended the Tribune, and, in a long and vehement speech of great eloquence, exposed the dangers of the country, and ended by proposing to send a deputation to the Emperor demanding his abdication. Lucien immediately followed. He never showed more power, or a more impassioned eloquence. His purpose was to prove that France was still devoted to the Emperor, and that its resources were still equal to a contest with the allies. 'It is not Napoleon,' he cried, 'that is attacked, it is the French people. And a proposition is now made to this people to abandon their Emperor; to expose the French nation, before the tribunal of the world, to a severe judgment on its levity and inconstancy. No, sir, the honor of this nation shall never be so compromised!' On hearing these words, Lafayette rose. He did not go to the tribune; but spoke, contrary to rule and custom, from his place. His manner was perfectly calm, but marked with the very spirit of rebuke; and he addressed himself, not to the President, but directly to Lucien. 'The assertion, which has just been uttered, is a calumny. Who shall dare to accuse the French nation of inconstancy to the Emperor Napoleon? That nation has followed his bloody footsteps through the sands of Egypt and through the wastes of Russia; over fifty fields of battle; in disaster as faithfully as in victory; and it is for having thus devotedly followed him, that we now mourn the blood of three millions of Frenchmen.' These few words made an impression on the Assembly, which could not be mistaken or resisted; and as Lafayette ended, Lucien himself bowed respectfully to him, and, without resuming his speech, sat down.

It was determined to appoint a deputation of five members from each chamber, to meet the grand council of the ministers, and deliberate in committee, on the measures to be taken. This body sat during the night, under the presidency of Cambaceres, Arch Chancellor of the empire. Lafayette moved, that a deputation should be sent to Napoleon, demanding his abdication. The Arch Chancellor refused to put the motion; but it was as much decided, as if it had been formally carried. The next morning, June 22d, the Emperor sent in his abdication, and Lafayette was on the committee that went to the Thuilleries to thank him for it, on behalf of the nation.

A crude, provisional government was now established by the two chambers, which lasted only a few days, and whose principal measure was the sending a deputation to the allied powers, of which Lafayette was the head, to endeavor to stop the invasion of France. This of course failed, as had been foreseen; Paris surrendered on the 3d of July, and what remained of the representative government, which Bonaparte had created for his own purposes, but which Lafayette had turned against him, was soon afterwards dissolved. Its doors were found guarded on the morning of the 8th, but by what authority has never been known; and the members met at Lafayette's house, entered their formal

protest, and went quietly to their own homes.

Lafayette retired immediately to La Grange, from which, in fact, he had been only a month absent, and resumed at once his agricultural employments.

There, in the midst of a family of above twenty children and grand children, who all look up to him as their patriarchal chief, he lives in a simple and sincere happiness rarely granted to those, who have borne such a leading part in the troubles and sufferings of a great period of political revolution. Since 1817 he has been twice elected to the chamber of Deputies, and in all his votes has shown himself constant to his ancient principles. When the ministry proposed to establish a censorship of the press, he resisted them in an able speech; but Lafayette was never a factious man, and therefore, he has never made any further opposition to the present order of things in France, than his conscience and his official place required. That he does not approve the present constitution of the monarchy, or the political principles and management of the existing government, his votes as a deputy, and his whole life, plainly show; and that his steady and temperate opposition is matter of serious anxiety to the family now on the throne is apparent, from their conduct towards him during the last nine years, and their management of the public press since he has been in this country. If he chose to make himself a tribune of the people, he might at any moment become formidable; but he trusts rather to the progress of general intelligence and political wisdom throughout the nation, which he feels sure will, at last, bring his country to the practically free government he has been always ready to sacrifice his life to purchase for it. To this great result he looks forward, as Madame de Stael has well said of him, with the entire confidence a pious man enjoys in a future life; but, when he feels anxious and impatient to hasten onward to it, he finds a wisdom tempered by long experience stirring within him, which warns him, in the beautiful language of Milton, that 'they also serve who only stand and wait.'

This is the distinguished personage, who, after an absence of eight and thirty years, is now come to visit the nation for whose independence and freedom he hazarded whatever is most valued in human estimation, almost half a century ago. He comes, too, at the express invitation of the entire people; he is literally the 'Guest of the Nation;' but, the guest, it should be remembered, of another generation than the one he originally came to serve. We rejoice at it. We rejoice, in common with the thousands who throng his steps wherever he passes, that we are permitted to offer this tribute of a gratitude & veneration which cannot be misinterpreted, to one, who suffered with our fathers for our sake; but we rejoice yet more for the moral effect it cannot fail to produce on us, both as individuals and as a people. For it is no common spectacle, which is now placed before *each of us* for our instruction. We are permitted to see one, who, by the mere force of principle, by plain and resolved integrity, has passed with perfect consistency, through more remarkable extremes of fortune, than any man now alive, or perhaps, any man on record. We are permitted to see one who has borne a leading and controlling part in two hemispheres, and in the two most important revolutions the world has yet seen, and has come forth from both of them without the touch of dishonor. We are permitted to see that man, who first put in jeopardy his rank and fortune at home, in order to serve as a volunteer in the cause of Free Institutions in America, and afterwards hazarded his life at the bar of the National Assembly, to arrest the same cause, when it was tending to excess and violence. We are permitted to see the man, who, after three years of unbroken political triumph, stood in the midst of half a million of his countrymen, comprehending whatever was great, wise and powerful in the nation, with the *oriflamme* of the monarchy at his feet, and the confidence of all France following his words, as he swore on their behalf to a free constitution; and yet remained undazzled and unseduced by his vast, his irresistible popularity. We are permitted to see the man, who, for the sake of the same principles to which he had thus sworn, and in less than three years afterwards, was condemned to such obscure sufferings, that his very existence became doubtful to the world, and the place of his confinement was effectually hidden from the inquiries of his friends, who sent emissaries over half Europe to discover it; and yet remained unshaken and undismayed, constantly refusing all appearance of compromise with his persecutors and oppressors. We are, in short, permitted to see a man, who has professed, amidst glory and suffering, in triumph and in disgrace, the same principles of political freedom on both sides of the Atlantic; who has maintained the same tone, the same air, the same open confidence, amidst the ruins of the Bastile, in the Champ de Mars, under the despotism of Bonaparte, and in the dungeons of Olmutz.

We rejoice, too, no less in the effect which this visit of General Lafayette is producing upon us *as a nation*. It is doing much to unite us. It has brought those together, who have been separated by long fives of political animosity. It helps to break down the great boundaries and landmarks of party. It makes a holiday of kind and generous feelings in the hearts of the multitudes that throng his way, as he moves in triumphal procession from city to city. It turns this whole people from the bustle and divisions of our wearisome elections, the contests of the senate house and the troubles and bitterness of our manifold political dissentions; and instead of all this, carries us back to that great period in our history, about which opinions have long been tranquil and settled. It offers to us, as it were, with the very costume and air appropriate to the times, one of the great actors, from this most solemn passage in our national destinies; and thus enables us to transmit yet one generation onward, a sensible impression of the times of our fathers; since we are not only permitted to witness ourselves one of the foremost leaders & champions, but can show him to our children, & thus leave in their young hearts an impression, which will grow old there with their deepest and purest feelings. It brings, in fact, our revolution nearer to us, with all the highminded patriotism and self-denying virtues of our forefathers; and therefore naturally turns our thoughts more towards our posterity, and makes us more anxious to do for them what we are so sensibly reminded was done with such perilous sacrifices for us.

We may be allowed, too, to add, that we rejoice in General Lafayette's visit, *on his own account*. He enjoys a singular distinction; for it is a strange thing in the providence of God, one that never happened before, and will, probably, never happen again, that an individual from a remote quarter of the world, having assisted to lay the foundation of a great nation, should be permitted thus to visit the posterity of those he served, and witness, on a scale so vast, the work of his own sacrifices; the result of grand principles in government, for which he contended before their practical effect had been tried; the growth and maturity of institutions, which he assisted to establish, when their operation could be calculated only by the widest & most clear-sighted circumspection. We rejoice in it, for it is, we doubt not, the most gratifying and appropriate reward that could be offered to a spirit like his. In the beautiful phrase which Tacitus has applied to Germanicus, *fruitur fama;* for he must be aware that the ocean which rolls between us and Europe, operates like the grave on all feelings of passion and party, and that the voice of gratitude and admiration, which now rises to greet him, from every city, every village, and every heart, of this wide land, is as pure and sincere as the voice of posterity.

New York Common Schools.—During the year 1824, the number of Children taught in the Common Schools of New York, was 402,940, for the average period of nine months.

There are in the State, 7,642 school districts, and of course the same number of common schools. Three hundred and eleven new school districts were formed during the year 1824.

The sum paid to the teachers of the common schools during that year out of public funds, was $182,741.

The general school fund, consisting of loans due the State, bonds, &c. bank stock, lands, &c. amounts to about $1,730,000; and the local school fund to about $37,000. The general school fund is productive in part only, as the lands remain principally unsold.

In the year 1816, only 140,106 children were instructed in common schools—the great increase of the number since that period is striking evidence of the importance of the system.

The total of moneys expended for the support of common schools, in fifteen years—to wit, during the years 1796, '97, and '98, and afterwards from the year 1814—is 15,301,000 dollars.

Unprecedented Despatch.—The schooner Mork, Capt. Bourne, which arrived at this port on Saturday morning from Port au Prince, with a cargo of coffee, &c. sailed again yesterday morning; having entered at the custom house, discharged her cargo, and received another in the space of twelve hours!—*Balt. Amer.*

A horrid murder was recently committed in Cecil county, Maryland, of which the following are the particulars. The person murdered was a young lady, her name was Cunningham, and her family highly respectable. She had walked out to visit her grandfather, a mile distant, accompanied by a little niece, four years old. This was on *Monday*. Both she and the child were missing until the *Friday following*, when the melancholy catastrophe which had befallen her was made known by her little niece, who had wandered in the woods from the fatal period of her aunt's murder until then. The account which she gave to the person whose house she providentially reached, was, "that a big ugly man had met her aunt and self while on their way to their grandfather's, and, after dragging her aunt into the woods, murdered her." The body was immediately sought for and found by the neighbors—the monster had nearly separated the young lady's head from her shoulders—four other wounds were inflicted upon her body; one on either side of the breast, one on each of her sides, just below the ribs, either of which, it is said, would have proved mortal; but not content with the cruelty already inflicted, he gave her several other stabs in different parts of the body! The interesting female thus outraged and butchered, was on the eve of being married. This horrible crime was supposed, from a description of the man, to have been perpetrated by a person who had committed some infamous acts in the neighborhood of the route of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, where he was at work, and had eloped the day before. So great was the excitement in the neighborhood, that $300 were raised in about 30 minutes, and offered as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, and many persons had gone in pursuit. It was therefore expected he would be taken and brought to punishment.

FOREIGN.

FROM HAVRE.

New York, April 9.

The ship CADMUS arrived last evening, has brought Paris papers to the 3rd of March, and letters from Havre of the 5th. Cotton and other produce had advanced in price in the same ratio as in England.

The Pope is said to have addressed a circular to all the archbishops and bishops of America, commanding them incessantly to preach the necessity of submitting to the mother country.

Greece.—The complete overthrow of Colocotrini is confirmed by the Austrian Observer; and the expensive expedition to victual the fortress of Patras, so much boasted of by the Turks, had dwindled into a single transport, which completely failed in approaching the place. Omer Vrione, instead of proceeding to his new government of Salonica, had marched for Janina, which was regarded as an act of open rebellion against the Porte. The *Augsburg Gazette* states, that the Governor of the Ionian Islands had received instruction from London, in pursuance of which he had made *advantageous* proposals to the Greek government.

FROM ENGLAND.

New York, April 11.

By the ships *Meteor* and *Baltic*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th March, we have received files of London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool of the day when they left that port. The only intelligence of importance by these conveyances relates to the state of the Markets.

It is stated in a Leeds paper, that there was a greater demand for cotton goods than all the English and Scotch manufactories, together, with all the advantages of machinery, experience, and capital, can supply. The advance price of iron is also said to have created great embarrassment at Birmingham, where the orders on hand could not be supplied without ruinous consequences.

The exports of British manufactures in 1822 amounted to 45,787,389—in 1823, to 46,261,511, and in 1824, to 50,758,808*l*.

The King of England, Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis Wellesley were all sick at the latest dates.—Mr. Canning's fit of the gout is said to have been brought on by the great exertions which he made in the House of Commons on the Catholic Question. When he addressed the House, he leaned upon his stick and appeared to be labouring under considerable indisposition. His voice was so feeble that many of his remarks were inaudible for the stenographers. Loud cheering followed his declaration that he would not hesitate to give the Catholic claims "his most cordial and most conscientious support." He observed that "he could not by any process of reasoning understand why all the subjects of the same kingdom, all the inhabitants of the same soil—those who lived in the same country, mingled in the daily offices of life and professed a common Christianity, should be excluded, as were the Catholics, from the common benefits of the constitution of their country." "He was for opening wide the vest of the constitution and receiving in its bosom all those who lived in its allegiance and were ready to support its government." He concluded by saying that he should give his vote for the proposition of Sir Francis Burdett, though he did not hold himself bound to adopt all the details which the baronet might introduce at a subsequent period.

The bill brought forward in the House of Commons, for incorporating the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road Company, occasioned much discussion. It was opposed on the ground that it would interfere with the Bridgewater Canal, &c. where vast sums were invested on parliamentary faith. Mr. Huskisson defended it, and several other members spoke in its favor.

The Liverpool Markets, Monday, March 7.—Cotton.—The avidity of speculation, instead of being damped by the extraordinary extent of previous operations and the rapid advance that followed, appeared, at the commencement of the week, wholly uncontrolled, and continued to increase during the three first days; and on Wednesday, at noon, the enhancement on the previous currency was fully 2d per lb. on all descriptions except East India, which were about 1d per lb. dearer. Fine Boweds and Orleans had realized 16d; Alabamas and Mobile 15½d; Pernams 17d; Maranhams and Egyptian 16d per lb. This overstrained rate of currency began, towards the close of 'Change on Wednesday, to excite considerable apprehensions as to its continuance, and induced some of the importers and speculators to attempt sales at the ruling prices, but without effect; and on Thursday a reduction was submitted to of 1d per lb. and a like reduction was generally experienced on Friday. On Saturday there appeared a revival of confidence, and many buyers came forward at an advance of ¼d to ½d per lb. but the business done was not considerable. The aggregate sales of the week to the close of Friday are estimated at 42,567 bags, of which speculators have taken 14,000 Americans, 10,000 Brazils, 4000 Egyptian, and 2000 East India.

P. S. 4 o' Clock.—The market opened this morning with a spirited inquiry for American and Brazil Cotton, which continued to the close of 'Change, at progressively improving rates, the result of which has been the transfer of not less than 8000 bags, of all descriptions, at an advance since Saturday at noon of 1¼d to 1½d on the favorite sorts, and ½d to ¾d on others; and at this moment there appears less disposition to make sales at these rates.

Coffee.—The advices from London on Wednesday having brought accounts of a considerable advance having taken place in that market, the demand here became animated, and some extensive sales were made by private treaty, at an improvement of 5s. up to 10s. per cwt. On Friday the market became dull, and the demand has since been suspended.

Tobacco, for some weeks past, has been an object of speculative inquiry, from an expectation that a considerable reduction would take place in the duty; since it has been ascertained no alteration will take place, very few sales have been effected, and those at rather lower rates.

Naval Stores.—Very little has been done in raw Turpentine, the only sales having been of 200 bbls. at 13s. 3d. for good quality; for fine soft 13s. 6d. might be obtained. 400 barrels of Stockholm Tar were sold at 17s. 6d. to 20s. per barrel; in other sorts nothing doing.

New York, April 12.

Last evening the ship NEW-ENGLAND, of Boston, arrived here, bringing London papers to the 13th, and Liverpool to the 15th ult. seven days later than those brought by the Meteor.

It is said in the Morning Chronicle, that Lord Liverpool intended to introduce a bill into the House of Lords, for the emancipation of the Roman Catholics. A motion in the House of Commons, to reduce the price of tobacco, had been negatived.

The Liverpool Advertiser, of the 15th March says, 'It is with pleasure we announce that Mr. John Quincy Adams has been elected President of the United States of America.'

The Turks are said to be preparing a powerful army against Greece, and that the government of the latter country, aware of this circumstance, were adopting measures to defeat their purpose. It was again reported that Patras had surrendered.

The object of Prince Metternich's visit to Paris, is now said to be an union with Austria and France, to oppose the aggrandizement of Russia.

The Liverpool Markets, Monday, March 14.—Cotton.—Our Market has vascillated considerably throughout the last week, and prices have varied from 1d to 1¼d per lb. On Saturday and Monday the demand was exceedingly animated, and an advance was realized of 1 ¾d on almost all descriptions On Tuesday, the inquiry began to abate, and the languor continued to increase the three following days, during which prices again retrograded about ¾d, leaving the actual advance upon the quotations of Friday se'nnight ½ to ¾d on American, and ¼d on other descriptions. The total sales reported are 17,120 bags.

Monday, 4 o'clock.—On Saturday there appeared a revival of confidence, and some considerable business was done; amongst which one thousand Pernams were sold into one hand, at 15 ¼d per lb. but for smaller parcels better prices were obtained; and on some American description an advance of 1-8 to ¼d was realized on the prices of the preceding day. This morning the demand has been more limited, in consequence of holders looking for higher rates; there has, however, been about 3000 bags of different descriptions taken at Saturday's prices.

Half past 4.—We have just been informed that one house has purchased within the last hour 7000 bags of Egyptian cotton at 13 ½d per lb.

New York, April 7.—"The effect of the news from Europe, occasioned operations yesterday in our market to an extent heretofore unknown. The speculations in cotton took the lead, and thousands of bales, in the course of business-hours, changed hands three times. Many individuals have made large fortunes by this article alone, and the country has been immensely benefited by the advance in Europe of this great American staple. Expresses were sent off in various directions.

April 8.—The excitement in our market continues to a high pitch. Heavy transactions took place yesterday at advanced prices. Several more express vessels were despatched for the South and for the West Indies.

Philadelphia, April 8.—The intelligence of the improvement in the Liverpool and London markets, brought by the Crisis at New York, had the effect yesterday morning of instantaneously producing an advance in several of the most important articles in our market. Cotton advanced 4 cents and coffee 2 cents in the pound, and domestic goods seven and a half to ten per cent. on the previous day's prices. Two or three expresses reached here from New York in anticipation of the mail, and one or two proceeded South. All is bustle and activity in business.

Baltimore, April 9.—THE MARKETS.—The receipt of the intelligence, by yesterday's mail, of the sudden and great rise in the London markets, of the articles of Cotton, Coffee, and other merchandise, caused a very general movement in our market yesterday among the dealers and speculators. We learn that large purchases were made as early as Thursday evening, advices having been received by express on that afternoon, in anticipation of the regular mail. As soon as the news transpired yesterday, we are informed that comparatively limited sales were made, articles being held at prices at which speculators would not purchase. Extensive purchases of domestic cotton goods, we also learn, have been made, predicated on the advance in price of the raw material.

American.

Cotton.—Impediments have arisen respecting the Egyptian Cotton Trade, which will, at least for some time, prevent its coming into competition with American Cotton. The Pacha monopolizes the article, demands a high price for it, sends on his own account to the same Markets, and will not permit any selection, although his cotton is of four qualities—besides all which, he restricts the importation of British goods—and some British ships, which went to Alexandria with goods and money to procure cotton, had to return without it. Persons attempting to examine cotton, are subject to the bastinado!

Suffocation by fire prevented.—A Mr. Roberts of England, and Mr. Wilson of Delaware, both claim the merit of a discovery, great in effect, but simple in application, and which there is no difficulty in believing each is entitled to; it is this: In case of fire, particularly in the night, when the closeness of a house and the density of the smoke threaten suffocation, to those inhaling it, *a silk handkerchief* tied over the mouth and nostrils, so as to prevent the smoke entering the lungs, has been found completely efficacious; it has enabled persons to remain in a room filled with smoke, remove articles, open windows, &c. without personal injury.—*Ral. Reg.*

RAIL WAYS.

A great deal has been said lately in this country and in England, on the subject of a new mode of Internal Improvement, by which a great portion of the required capital of that country, and perhaps of this also, will probably be applied. We give the following description of the Rail Way in the Worcester, (Mass.) Egis, the editor of which appears to be very well with the subject.

The material of which Rail Ways are constructed is Iron. Plates of iron, about four inches in breadth, and from one to two inches in thickness, are laid in two parallel lines, at a distance from each other equal to the space between the wheels of the carriages designed to run upon them, and rest on posts of stone or blocks of rock sunk in the earth, so near to each other, as to afford a firm and durable support to the heavy weights they have to sustain. These plates are united to each other by sockets, so as to form continued lines, either perfectly horizontal or regularly descending, in conformity with the inequalities of the ground they traverse. The wheels are of two descriptions—the flat and the edge rail. In the first, the bars of iron are commonly about three feet in length, of cast iron, and one or both of the edges are raised above the surface of the centre, forming a groove or hollow channel, in which the wheel turns and is directed. The edge rail is of wrought iron, is of greater length, from ten to eighteen feet, and differs from the former in the form of the upper surface, the edges, instead of being elevated, are rounded, leaving the superior form a semicircular shape raised above the bar. The wheel has a groove sunk in its rim, which is fitted to the projection on the rail. It is evident that the carriage moves in these ways is so confined in its course as to prevent being turned out from the track, to afford passage to another, overtaken, or propelled in an opposite direction. These ways are therefore made double, or two lines are constructed parallel with each other, the one for going to the place of destination, and the other for returning.

It is said that the expense of this construction is much less than that of cutting canals, and, when constructed, that they possess many advantages over Canals, as to cheapness, expedition, security, &c. There are many opponents of the plan, however, who deny that they have these advantages. In a debate which originated in the House of Commons on a bill to incorporate the Manchester Rail Road Company, G. Philips, chief adversary of the bill, made the following with other observations:

"With respect to celerity of carriage, he had been told, that on those roads goods were conveyed at the rate of 12 miles an hour, while on canals the average was four miles an hour. This assertion had been repeated over and over again in pamphlets and newspapers; and, in support of its truth, an experiment was said to be made. The advocates of the railway had pointed a day for trying the experiment with a loco-motive carriage, and the directors of the rail-road, as well as others, were interested in the business, attended. Now what was the result? After the night's preparation, and having procured the best loco-motive engine they could find, the average rate on a plane was not three miles and three quarters an hour, and on an inclination it was not more than four miles and a half per hour. This experiment completely failed, when those persons only were present who had no reason to take a very accurate account of the business, a second experiment was made, and then the rate was said to have been doubled. * * * * *

"The only person from whom any practical information on the subject was an individual whose knowledge was founded on actual observation and experiment. He had been for many years the superintendent of a canal and of a rail-way, and told him (Mr. Philips) that a more extraordinary delusion never was known than that of supposing that a rail-road was superior to a canal. He wondered that such an assertion should be made; and he said that he had, for a series of years, kept an accurate account of the expense of repairs on the canal, and on the rail-road, though that rail-road was, at the time, the best constructed in England, yet the expense of repairs on it, as compared with the expense of repairs on the canal, was as six to four. He had also the opinion of an eminent surveyor, whom he met accidentally at Manchester, and who was employed to procure information on the respective merits of rail-roads and canals. The gentleman said he came down as an unbiassed individual, not as a partizan, and had surveyed the Mersey and Irwell navigation, and also the rail-way. He surveyed both, and he also went into Cumberland, and compared his observations on the rail-roads there. He had since returned, impressed with a perfect conviction of the superiority of the canal conveyance. He was of opinion that a railway could not enter into a successful competition with a canal. Even with the best loco-motion engine, the average rate would be but 3½ miles an hour, which is slower than the canal conveyance. If the canals had an ample supply of water, it appeared to him that they would be perfectly competent to convey, with sufficient speed, all the merchandize that passed between Manchester and Liverpool."

We shall next week publish a more particular account of these Roads, for which we have not room this week.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

SDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1825.

ave seen a letter from the State En- Hamilton Fulton, Esq. stating that ccomplished the object of his visit north, having contracted for the g Machine lately ordered by the f Internal Improvements. Mr. F. ve here in a few days, for the pur- commencing immediate operations Cape Fear river. A large number s will be employed on this work. s desirable that applications for em- t be made on or before the 1st of nth, on which day Mr. Fulton says ertainly commence the work, what- y be the state of the river.

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of the freight of the Steam Boat Carolina, which arrived on Tuesday last, was landed here on the morn- the eighth day after being shipped adelphia.

Bernard, and the other officers of ps of Engineers, engaged in survey- ute for the contemplated National om Washington City to New Or- rrived here on the 13th inst. and d on the following morning. The Gazette says they reached that Friday and remained till Monday

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Swartwout, of New York, has pub- note in reply to that part of Mr. ddress in which he remarks on the d manner of the publication of Gen. 's letter to Gen. Swartwout. He "he never had a word of conver- ith Gen. Jackson on the subject of ," that the publication was on his nsibility, and without any design Mr. Clay's nomination to the Se-

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ounty jail of Portland, Maine, was ied lately, being the first time such nstance has occurred since it was in 1797.

Lafayette is expected in Philadel- out the last of May, for the purpose the corner Stone of a Washing- ument.

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re authorized to announce HENRY YER, Esq. as a candidate to repre- s district in the next Congress of the States.—*Catawba Journal.*

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following young gentlemen from Carolina received the degree of Doc- Medicine, on the 5th inst. by the Uni- of Philadelphia.

s Haywood, Samuel Kerr, Wm. A. Silas Webb, John R. Hicks, Willie John F. Ward, C. R. Yancey, Jacob in.

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intment by the President.—RUFUS of New-York, to be Envoy Extraor- and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Britain, in place of RICHARD RUSH, ed Secretary of the Treasury.

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ast Cheraw Intelligencer noticed, in flattering manner, the Declaration pendence made by the citizens of nburg county, in this State, on the May, 1775. An authentic and de- account of the proceedings at Char- s published in the Raleigh Regis- in other papers, about three years think; but, believing that we can- often call to mind the noble conduct itizens of a county which still gives es of a patriotism unequalled, we the resolutions of the meeting at e, accompanied by some of the of the Cheraw Intelligencer. The Gen. Lafayette through this State ovement worthy of the descendants en who could adopt such measures, a time.

the Resolves of Independence were Mecklenourg County more than a fore the declaration composed by erson, it is manifest, (from the great y in sentiments, and in a number of s, the use of the *very words,*) that must have borrowed from the North Resolves. They lose nothing by rison with the "Declaration of In- nce;" and that our readers may see t that animated the heroes of Ca- and know that they were then capa- wielding the pen with a masterly e here present them with the Re- unanimously entered into by the most ished citizens of Mecklenburg convened at Charlotte on the 19th 1775. On this very day they re- the official news, by express, of the t Lexington, which had occurred a month previous. At this news, calm and fixed purpose to revenge d that had been so wantonly shed on that occasion, and with hearts swelling with indignation at the wrongs they were suffering, like true patriots, they with one voice entered into the following Resolutions.

The words in italic are the very words of the Declaration of Independence.

Abraham Alexander acted as Chairman, and John McKnitt Alexander as Clerk.

"1. RESOLVED, That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form, or manner, countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to his country—to America—and to the inherent and *unalienable rights* of man.

"2. RESOLVED, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby *dissolve the political bands which have connected* us to the mother country, and hereby *dissolve* ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connexion, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties—and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of American patriots at Lexington.

"3. RESOLVED, That we do hereby declare ourselves a *free and independent* people; *are, and of right ought to be,* a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the general government of our congress; to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly *pledge to each other* our mutual co-operation, *our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.*

"4. RESOLVED, That, as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt, as a rule of life, all, each, and every of our former laws—wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

"5. RESOLVED, That it is also further decreed that all, each, and every military officer in this county is hereby reinstated to his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these resolutions. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz: a justice of the peace in the character of a 'committee man,' to issue processes, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws, and to preserve peace and union and harmony in said county; and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province."

We are informed that the Hon. William H. Crawford reached his residence in Lexington in this State, a day or two since, with his family—and that, excepting a little defect in his speech, he was very much recovered from his late severe indisposition.

Geo. Adv. April 5.

Boston, April 9.

Destructive Fire!—On Thursday evening, about half past ten o'clock, a fire broke out in a building in Doane-street, and soon spread so as to cause the most destructive conflagration, as respects amount of property, that ever has been witnessed in Boston.—Six Stores on State-street were burned—Most of the buildings on S. side of Doane-st.—All the Stores on Kilby-st. E. side, from Bangs'-alley to Liberty-square, stopping at the Commercial Coffee House. Most on Broad-street, west side, (S. of Central-st.) stopping at Liberty-st.—and on both sides of Central-street.

No correct estimate can be made of the loss. We have not heard what amount was insured. It has been variously stated from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

New York, April 12.

We have frequently had occasion to call the public attention to the importance of the trade of this port, not only to the State, but more especially to the General Government. We are led to make this remark from the fact, (which we learn from a correct source,) that the amount of duties on imports secured at our Custom-house yesterday, was fully equal to the sum of *seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.* This is probably a larger sum than was ever before bonded in one day.—*Gaz.*

Canal Navigation—The Albany Daily Advertiser states, that the Northern canal was filled with water on the 9th inst. and that several boats had arrived and departed. The Erie canal was to be filled in the course of Monday or Tuesday, and the rich products of the west and the north would then flow down in abundance, giving employment to the laborer and yielding wealth to the enterprising. Several boats were loading for the west, and Quay-street was assuming the bustle of business incident to a great commercial metropolis. The receipt of canal tolls this year, is expected to exceed those of the last, by at least $150,000.

The "Utica Sentinel" of the 29th ult. contains the following Editorial paragraph, "What a fine breeder the old Canal will be 50 years hence! *yielding a revenue of 9 millions, it will enable the State to create a work of the same magnitude once a year without taxes.*"

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

Education.—It is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime can destroy, no enemy can alienate, no despotism enslave—At home a friend, abroad an introduction, in solitude a solace, in society an ornament. It chastens vice, it guides virtue, it gives at once grace and government to genius—without it what is man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage, vascillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God and the degradation of passion participated with brutes.

Norfolk, April 11.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Captain WOOLSEY, destined for the West India station, was towed down to Hampton Roads yesterday by the steam boat Virginia, Capt. Ferguson, and will proceed to sea this morning.

The Constellation will proceed direct to Vera Cruz for the purpose of landing the Hon. J. R. POINSETT and suite, and will then, it is understood, proceed upon her cruize.

Execution of Pirates.—A letter, dated St. Thomas, March 23, to a gentleman in this town, says—"There is a gallows erecting here for the execution of six pirates, taken by the U. S. schr. Grampus, Lieut. Comdt. Sloat, and a number of others who are expected from Porto-Rico, Lieut. S. having gone down there this morning after them."

Shameful!—The English papers state, that two youths at Eaton College, one of them named Cooper, the son of the Earl of Shaftsbury, the other Wood, determined to settle some trifling dispute which took place between them, by a pugilistic combat the following day, and shocking to relate, these youths, the one 17, the other only 15 years of age, were suffered to fight for two hours and upwards, taking what is technically called sixty rounds, when Wood, the oldest and strongest, struck the weaker (the son of the Earl) a blow from which he never rose! The ill-fated youth was carried to his lodgings, but strange to tell! no medical advice was obtained for four hours, until just before he expired!—What adds to the enormity of this affair is, that when Cooper was exhausted, and when humanity called for his removal from the battle ground, he was liberally plied with brandy, to enable him to continue the bloody combat!—*Ral. Reg.*

Captain Symmes, who is now lecturing at Cincinnati, on his favorite system of exploring the interior of the earth, is said to have been invited by Count Romanoff, of Russia, to join a North Pole expedition, which the Count is projecting. It is added, that Captain S. had accepted the invitation.

DIED,

At Harrisburg, his seat in Granville County, on the 10th inst. Col. Thomas Taylor. For many years this gentleman sustained a very respectable standing in our State Legislature, and was a Colonel in the army during the last war.

At Marietta, on the 29th ult. the Hon. Return J. Meigs, late Postmaster General of the U. States.—Mr. Meigs had filled many trusts of responsibility, as Governor of Ohio, Judge of the United States, and Delegate to Congress.

And at Clarksburg, Va. the evening of the preceding day, the Hon. John G. Jackson, Son-in-law of Governor Meigs, and Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

ARRIVED—On the 16th, Steam Boat Henrietta, with 10 hhds. 1 bbl. molasses; 8 hhds. 3 bbls. sugar; 37 bags coffee; 27 bbls. fish; 12 bbls. ale; 139 bars iron; 6 bundles paper; 42 boxes, 9 bbls. 16 bales, 7 trunks, 7 casks, 1 hhd. and 1 pipe sundries.

Tow boat Jackson, with 946 bushels salt.

On the 19th, Steam Boat North Carolina, with 1 hhd. 82 bags coffee; 11 hhds. sugar; 31 hhds. rum; 100 kegs powder; 17 qr. casks wine; 159 boxes, 23 bales, 43 trunks, 15 casks, 12 crates, 2 pipes and 2 half pipes, 2 hhds. 31 bbls. 31 kegs, sundries; besides a quantity of other freight, and 2 passengers.

DEPARTED—On the 13th, Steam boat North Carolina, with 505 bbls. flour, 20 bales cotton; 5 hhds. bacon, &c., and four passengers.

On the 19th, Steam boat Henrietta, with 63 bbls. flour; 13 hhds. tobacco; 19 bbls. 5 boxes sundries, &c.

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50 Bags COFFEE,
30 Casks Nails,
20 Crates Crockery, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina,
And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.
April 20, 1825—11-tf

Review

OF the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North Carolina, on Sunday, December 12, 1824, by the Right Rev. J. S. Ravenscroft, Bishop of the Diocess of North Carolina—By the Rev. John Witherspoon, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hillsborough.

A FEW COPIES FOR SALE at Mr. Hadlock's Book Store and at the Post Office.

Correspondence

BETWEEN Professor MITCHELL, of the University, and Bishop RAVENSCROFT, on the subject of the Bishop's Anniversary Sermon. Price 25 cents—For sale as above.
Fayetteville, April 20—1t

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Stockholders, at their Annual Meeting, A. D. 1823, *Notice is hereby Given,* that the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 3d day of June next; at which time the presence of the proprietors, or their representatives, is requested.
ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*
Fayetteville, April 20—11-tf

Museum

Of Foreign Literature and Science.

E. J. HALE will receive subscriptions for the above work, on the terms tated below.

Terms of Publication.—The MUSEUM is published by E. LITTELL, Philadelphia. A number appears every month, and the subscription price is Six Dollars a year, payable in advance.

It will be sent free of postage to every subscriber, *so long as he continues to pay in advance.*

The Museum began in July, 1822,—and all the back numbers may be obtained on the above conditions.

Molasses.

LANDING from the Flat Warwick, 24 hhds. *Prime retailing MOLASSES,* in fine order.
IN STORE,
New England Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy and Gin.—ALSO, Ten hhds. prime New-Orleans SUGAR.
For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
April 12, 1825—10-tf

Lands for Sale.

On the 24th day of May, 1825,

IN the town of Elizabeth, Bladen county, the LANDS of the late Gen. Thomas Davis, lying on Cape-Fear river and Baker's creek, Bladen county, will be Sold, without reserve, in the following lots and parcels:

The first lot to embrace one parcel of four hundred acres, lying on the river and Baker's creek, adjoining the lands of Brown, Dr. John Smith, and others—and another tract of one hundred and twenty-seven acres, purchased of Robert Baker. This body of land has about 150 acres improved; and on the premises are a comfortable Dwelling House, and an excellent mill seat, with a Saw and Grist Mill.

The second lot will consist of 330 acres, purchased of George Knowles, fronting on the river, and adjoining the lands of Major John Owen. On this tract there are about forty acres of cleared land, with a log Dwelling House.

The third lot, 640 acres, lying on the waters of Baker's creek, adjoining Lewis, Bryan and others.

The fourth lot, 640 acres, adjoining the third lot.

The fifth lot, 340 acres, adjoining the above and Bryan's land.

☞ The above Lands will be sold on a credit—one half the purchase money to be paid at the expiration of two years from the day of sale; the other half in three years from the day of sale, with interest from the date. Bonds, with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises, will be required.

Persons wishing either to purchase a settlement for themselves, or to speculate in land, will probably do well to attend the above sale, as the property will *absolutely* be sold, for *whatever price* may be offered for it.

WM. B. MEARES,
JAMES ALVES,
JOHN WALKER,
JOSHUA W. COCHRAN,
THOMAS O DAVIS.
Wilmington, April 12, 1825.—11-tds.

Notice

From Archibald M'Innish to his Creditors.

I AM confined in the County Jail of Cumberland, on a *ca. sa.* for costs, issued from the County Court of Cumberland aforesaid; and I intend petitioning the Honorable Judge of the Superior Court, at our next Superior Court, to be holden for the County of Cumberland aforesaid, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1825, for the benefit of the various Acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors; at which time and place all persons concerned are invited to attend, and shew cause to the contrary, if any they have.
ARCHIBALD M'INNISH.
April 18, 1825.—1t

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty rated.	From D.	From C.	To D.	To C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7	50	8	00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1		1	25
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		42		45
Peach,	-	do.		50		55
Bacon, - -	-	lb.		5½		6
Beeswax -	-	do.		32		33
Butter, -	-	do		15		20
Bagging	-	yard,				30
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.		20		23
2d & 3d qual.	-	do		18		19
Candles, Mould,	-	do		12		14
Spermaceti,	-	do				34
Cotton,	-	do		20		22
Corn, scarce	-	bushel		70		75
Copperas	-	lb.		3½		4
Flax	-	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		80		85
Flour Superfine	-	barrel.	4¾		5	
Fine,	-	do	4¼		4½	
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4	00	4½	
Mullet	-	do	6	00		
Feathers	-	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,		90	1	25
Country,	-	do		43		45
Ginger	-	lb		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	-	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	-	groce		11		12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.				
West India,	-	do				
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	5½		6	
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3	50		
Flotant	-	do	3	00		
Lime, - -	-	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	-	lb.		7		8
Leather, Skirting	-	do		30		35
Sole	-	do		28		30
Bridle	-	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.		8		9
Logwood	-	100 lb.	2	50		
Molasses,	-	gallon,		30		32
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do		7		8
Wrought	-	do		18		20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	-	do		60		65
Shingles	-	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	-	bush		35		40
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18	00	20	00
Linseed	-	gallon.		80	1	00
Pork	-	barrel.	8	00	9	00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3	50		
Philadelphia,	-	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	-	lb.		21		
Pimento,	-	do		25		
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	-	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	-	do		70		80
New-England,	-	do		42½		45
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	-	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	-	lb.		2		6
Shot, - -	-	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	9		10½	
Common,	-	do	8		9	
Loaf,	-	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.		75		80
Turks Island, }	-	do		65		75
St. Ubes, &c. }	-	do				
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.		25		30
Glauber	-	do		6½		
Steel, American	-	do		8		9
E. Blistered	-	do		16		18
German	-	do		17		18
Salt-Petre	-	do		12		15
Tallow,	-	do		7		7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	-	do	1	20	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	4		5	¼
Manufactured,	-	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ⅓ x	-	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs,	-	lb.		65		
Wheat,	-	bush.		80		85
Whiskey,	-	gallon,		32½		58
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	-	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	-	do		80		

EXCHANGE.

Bills on New York at 60 days, 1 a 1½ per cent. pr.
Short sight, 2½ a 3 per cent. pr

Blanks for sale here.

Just Received,

100 Kegs Dupont's POWDER,
For Sale by
CHARLES STEWART.
Fayetteville, April 20—11-tf

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality. (warranted genuine.)
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
April 20, 1825—11-tf

Sales at Auction.

NEGROES & HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On the Second Floor of the Auction Store,

ON FRIDAY, May 6th, a large and general assortment of *Household and Kitchen FURNITURE*; consisting of Sideboards, Sofas, Toilets, Bureaus, Dressing, Breakfast and Tea Tables, several sets Dining Tables, with ends, Chairs, double and single Beds and Bedsteads, Bedding, Mantel and Pier Looking Glasses, Carpets, &c.

ALSO—7 likely *NEGRO SLAVES,* Men, Women and Girls.—Terms at Sale.

By order of the Trustees,
WILLKINGS & CO.
Auctioneers.
Fayetteville, April 20, 1825—11-2w

Bank Business.

PERSONS living at a distance, having business to transact with either of the Banks in this place, may have it promptly attended to, on reasonable terms, by applying to BEVERLY ROSE.
Fayetteville, April 20th, 1825.—11-6w

*** The Editors of Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement six weeks, and forward their account to this office for collection.

Lands for Sale.

TO close the business, and settle with the heirs of Col. Hector M'Alister, dec'd, the executors will, on the 8th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, offer for sale, on a credit of six months, the following LANDS, belonging to the estate of said dec'd.

235¼ acres of Swamp Lands, joining Alexander M'Alister's, Thomas Murphy's, and Mrs. Gilmore's lines.

300 acres of Piney Woods Lands, joining Alex'r, M'Alister's, Tho's. Murphy's and Mrs. Armstrong's lines.

6 or 8 acres, joining the Swamp Lands.

Any person desirous of viewing the Lands previous to the sale, on application to either of the executors will be shewn the same. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

CHARLES M'ALISTER,
DUNCAN M'NEILL,
Executors.
Cumberland county, April 16, 1825—11-tds.

All in one Day,

To be drawn on the 18th day of May, and by

AN IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING,

Secured by letters patent under the Seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, *April 7,* 1825.

WE have the pleasure to present to the public the FOURTH Scheme of the

State Lottery of Maryland,

The mode of Drawing on an entirely new plan—approved by the COMMISSIONERS OF LOTTERIES, appointed by the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL of State, and brought out under special Act of the Legislature.

Highest Prize 20,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$20,000	is	20,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	10,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	5,000	is	5,000 Dollars.
5 Prizes of	1,000	is	5,000 Dollars.
4 Prizes of	500	is	2,000 Dollars.
20 Prizes of	100	is	2,000 Dollars.
30 Prizes of	50	is	1,500 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	20	is	1,000 Dollars.
200 Prizes of	10	is	2,000 Dollars.
300 Prizes of	5	is	1,500 Dollars.
10,000 Prizes of	2	is	20,000 Dollars.
10,612 Prizes.			70,000 Dollars.

20,000—*Not one Blank to a Prize!*

Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ MODE OF DRAWING.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Odd* Number, then *every odd Number in the Scheme* will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Even* Number, then all the *Even Numbers in the Scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $2.

☞ *Odd Numbers are those ending with* 1, 3, 5, 7 *or* 9
☞ *Even Numbers are those ending with* 2, 4, 6, 8 *or* 0

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme,* so that the holder of two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A Ticket drawing a superior prize *in this scheme,* IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also.

The drawing will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 18th of MAY, and will finish on the same day. A very short period, therefore, intervening before the time of drawing will arrive—adventurers at a distance should avail themselves of the very superior advantages offered by this scheme, and send on their orders without delay—they will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk to run, *(there not being one Blank to a Prize)* and that the capital prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do not permit of a detail of the various and many advantages in this improved mode of Lottery—they will naturally present themselves to the adventurer on examination of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which we invite their attention.

WHOLE TICKETS, - - -	$4
HALVES, - - - - -	2
QUARTERS, - - - - -	1

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers, (Odd and Even,) at

COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange Office
No. 114, Market st.—Baltimore.

Where in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—40,000 dollars—2 of 20,000—2 of 10,000, besides no less than TEN CAPITALS of 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. And WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN SOLD THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ ORDERS from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the Cash, or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.—Address to
J. I. COHEN, JR.—*Baltimore.*
Baltimore, April 7th, 1825—10-5t.

POETRY.

From Knight's Quarterly Magazine.

THE LUNATIC MAIDEN.

They say that the light of her eyes is gone,
That her voice is low, and her cheek is wan;
That her looks are sad, and strange, and wild,
Yet meek as the looks of a sinless child.

For the melting glance of her soft blue eye,
Is chill'd by cold insanity,
And the beauty that once her bright form wore,
Is the shrine of a living soul no more.

And her words' discourse, not music sent,
From reason's govern'd instrument;
But, borne by her troubled fancies, stray
Like notes of the harp which the wild winds play.

I would not look on her altered brow,
Nor her eye so dim and soulless now:
I would not view her pale, pale cheek,
Nor hear her in her madness speak;

Nor see her smile, she knows not why,
While her tears flow down unceasingly:
Nor her vacant gaze, the piteous token,
Of a brain o'er wrought, and a young heart broken.

No—On these things I would not look,
For the brightest gift in fortune's book;
For she was join'd with fairest things,
That rose in my youth's imaginings.

And oh! how oft have I turn'd away,
From a brighter eye and a cheek more gay,
That my soul might drink to sweet excess,
The light of her pensive loveliness.

But her languid eye shall charm no more;
Her smiles and her tears—they are nearly o'er;
For fond hopes lost, and a heart o'er laden,
Have crushed in her bloom the guiltless maiden.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Notice.

ON Friday the 6th day of May next, will be offered for sale, at the Auction Store of Edward W. Willkings, all the estate of James Townes, both real and personal :—Consisting of valuable Houses and Lots in the Town of Fayetteville, Slaves, Horses, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.—To satisfy a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by the said James Townes.—Terms liberal, and made known at the time of sale.

JOHN CLARK, } *Trustees.*
R. STRANGE. }

April 7, 1825.—9-tds

Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 10th day of May next, the following Lots of Land.

One improved Lot on Dick Street, formerly the residence of Gen. Thomas Davis, dec'd.

One unimproved Lot on Green Street, 50 feet front, 100 feet back, joining Mac Rae and Wright.

275 acres of land, lying on the Newbern road, 3 miles from town, joining Cade and others.

10 acres of land, lying beyond Mallett's bridge.

The sale of the above property will be absolute at whatever price it will bring. A credit of 1, 2 and 3 years will be given; bonds with approved security and mortgage on the premises will be required, bonds to bear interest from the day of sale.

WM. B. MEARS,
JNO. WALKER,
JAS. ALVES,
T. O. DAVIS,
J. W. COCHRAN.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1825—9-tds.

New Stores to Rent.

THE Stores under the Lafayette Hotel have been finished in a superior manner. A bed room for each Tenement will be reserved in the Hotel if required, and large and convenient Warehouses are provided for each Store.

For further particulars apply to R. Donaldson, or to Martin McPherson, sen.

Fayetteville, March 31.—8-4t

$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from Fayetteville, on the night of the 18th December last, a SORREL HORSE, about five years old, upwards of 15 hands high, has a star in his face, and is a little hip-shotten, had on, when taken, a saddle and bridle, partly new.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse, bridle and saddle to me, or to Mr. M Ryburn in Fayetteville. THOS. DAVIS.

Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C.
Jan 18—99-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1825.

Alexander McKay vs. John McKay. } Original attachment. Sheriff's return, "levied on the following lands: 590 acres on both sides of Horser's creek, including a mill seat and dam; 320 acres, including the big pocoson on Little river; an undivided half of 600 acres on Crane's creek; 200 acres on the Mirey Branch.—25th February, 1825. And summoned John Armstrong as garnishee."

IT appearing to the Court that John McKay, the defendant, is an inhabitant of another state: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the 'Carolina Observer,' printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the defendant appear, replevy and plead, on or before the first Monday in June next, or judgment will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand and the property levied on condemned and sold to his recovery.

Witness, John Armstrong, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1825.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

March 16—6-6t

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers; plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS*, which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

For Sale,

11 hhds. Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
1500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 Sacks Liverpool ditto,
70 bbls. Mackrel, No. 2 & 3
10 do. N. E. Rum,
474 Spanish Hides.

by ANGUS TAYLOR.

March 16, 1825.—6-tf

For Sale,

20 hhds. of molasses.
30 bbls. N. E. Rum.
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.-3

20 doz. Patent SCYTHES, manufactured by the Brades Company
10 doz. Crown Scythes
11 do. Patent Chopp Knives
6 do. Garden Rakes
2 tons German Steel, superior quality,

For Sale by C. T. HAIGH.

march 31—84t

Crockery.

JUST received, per the Gen. Brock, direct from Liverpool, 20 casks well assorted Crockery, consisting of plates; blue and green edged cups and saucers; blue printed and painted bowls; blue, printed, painted, and dipt jugs, mugs, &c. &c.

For sale low.

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30—383tf.

CALES'S
NORTH-CAROLINA,
ALMANACKS,
For the Year of our Lord,
1825.

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers prices, by

STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30—382tf.

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3.—51tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows :

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gause do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8-tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4—74*

100 Tons Log wood,

For sale by,

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Fayetteville, Sept, 30—382tf.

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cogniac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,

O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased

By O. P. S.

August 16.—76tf

100 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9—79tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For sale by J. HUSKE.

David B. Crane & Co's.

SPRING Importation of *HARDWARE & CUTLERY*, direct from England, is received and for sale.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1825—9-2t

Robert Jaffray & Co.

HAVE received their Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, which is now open and ready for Sale.—Also, a few crates CROCKERY, assorted to suit country dealers.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1825—9-3t

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18 381tf

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases LEGHORN and STRAW BONNETS
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons

And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and

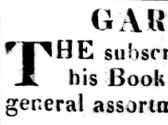
for Sale low, by E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

65 kegs Cut Nails assorted
For sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND,

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.



ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from $700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.

JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31: 86tf

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd, loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 qr casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

Sugar, Rum, Brandy, &c.

6 hhds. Jamaica Sugar
5 do New Orleans do
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
20 do Apple Brandy
12 do Rye Gin
5 boxes Whittimore's Cotton Cards, No. 10

Just received by the late arrivals, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

IN STORE,

2 pipes Holland Gin
1 do Cogniac Brandy

March 30—8

To the Public.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a certain Note of Hand executed by Archibald M'Nair to Duncan M'Laurin, (teacher,) the sum eleven dollars, with a small credit on the back, dated in 1824. Said note being sent with me for collection, and is now lost or mislaid.

DUNCAN M'COLL.

Richmond county, N.C. April 6.—9-3t

County Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons holding claims of any and every description, by ticket, order, or otherwise however, against the county of Cumberland, that they be and appear at the Court House at any day from Monday, 28th of March, to Saturday, 28th of May, 1825, both inclusive, and produce to the Clerk of the County Court such their evidences of debt, in order that he may make a list and record thereof, for the information of the Court, and to the end they may take steps for the payment thereof, as the means of the county may and will permit.

By Order.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

March 17.—6-tt.

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

Lease of the NEW LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient plans, and in a substantial and elegant manner. It is situated on one of the main streets (Hay street) very near the Town House, and has large back lots for Stable lot, Garden, &c. &c.

There is a beautiful suite of Dancing Rooms, upwards of seventy feet long, which are convertible into private parlours by means of folding doors.

The Bar, Baths, Kitchens and Wash House are plentifully supplied with excellent water from the Haymount aqueduct. The proprietor has taken pleasure in having this Hotel made complete in every respect; and a comparison may safely be challenged for it with the Hotels in the United States.

Persons wishing to lease, are recommended to view the buildings. Applicants at a distance can be furnished with plans of the different floors, &c. and they are requested to apply for terms, (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Donaldson or to Martin MacPherson, Sen.

The most satisfactory references will be required.

March 23.—7-tf

Hay Mount School.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that his second quarter commenced on the 28th of the present month. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received, he hopes, by his attention and assiduity to his School, to elicit the continuance of their favour and support.—The direction of the School being on his own responsibility, parents and guardians are assured that no pains, on his part, will be spared to give universal satisfaction.

Terms, to be paid quarterly in advance, viz :—The Latin, Greek and Mathematics, $8 ; for Geography, Arithmetick and English Grammar, &c. $6 ; for Reading, Spelling and Writing, $5 ; for the Rudiments, girls $3—and boys $3 50. Each Scholar will be subject to an additional charge of 25 cents per quarter, for wood, water, &c.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, March 29—8-tf

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
392tf *with the Will annex'd.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.

Murdoch Martin, Executor of John Martin, deceased vs. John Murchison. } Original attachment, levied on 250 acres of Land on both sides of Richland creek, joining the lands of Hugh Kelly and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Observer, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the defendant may have notice to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the plantiff's demand.

CORN. DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 16.—6-6t

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I WILL expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d of May next, the following Lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1823, and all costs, viz:

378 acres on Cape Fear; listed by John Atkins, jr. Taxes,	$8 10
123 acres on Parker's creek; listed by Thomas Branch	3 57
100 acres on Mill creek; listed by Ceily Gilbert	46
106 acres on Hay Meadow; listed by George Luther	69
150 acres on Hector's creek; listed by Isham Prince	69
150 acres on ditto; listed by Timothy Spence for B. Johnston	69
125 acres on Mill creek; listed by Elisha Spence	2 14
1397 acres on Parker's creek; listed by Redick Stephens for J. Leach	12 20
1276 acres on Hector's creek; listed by John Spence, sen.	2 78
410 acres on Beaver Dam; listed by S. Senter for heirs of Wm. Hays	1 89
483 acres on Butler's creek; listed by Jones Stephens	2 07
100 acres on Jumping Run; listed by Alex. Clark	1 31
595 acres on Barbacue; listed by Neill Clark	1 15
470 acres on Duncan's creek; listed by Colin Cameron	3 59
487½ acres on the Cypress; listed by Neil Kelly	3 59
100 acres on Jumping run; listed by Neill M'Neill	2 90
462½ acres on Upper Little river; listed by Daniel Ray	2 31
150 acres on Jumping run, listed by Nancy Stewart	5 35
1100 acres on Neill's creek; formerly the heirs of Stephen Johnston, not listed	2 10
360 acres on Cooper's branch; formerly Benjamin Beard's, not listed	1 66
200 acres on Cooper's branch; formerly the heirs of A. Grizzard, not listed	1 84
300 acres on the Pond branch; formerly the heirs of Nicholas Prince; not listed	1 38
175 acres on Hector's creek; belonging to John Rogers, not listed	1 61
230 acres on Hector's creek; formerly William Morrison's, not listed	1 84
100 acres on Barbacue; formerly Thomas Cameron's, not listed	1 45
725 acres on Barbacue; belonging to Alexander Cameron, not listed	3 30

JOHN BLACK, *Sh'f.*
By LEWIS ROBINSON, *D. Sh'f.*

December 10, 1824—5tds.

Labourers Wanted

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recommence the improvement of the Cape Fear, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as the season will admit.

Any number of labourers who choose, will find immediate employment.

Owners of Negroes will do well to apply, as opportunity of engaging them in a way that wages are liberal and promptly paid, and that they are wholesome and abundant, and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

HAMILTON

March 9.—5-8t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the middle of Nov. last, a negro fellow named about 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complexion, and rather stout; wore off domestic clothing when he were all he took with him. He was born in Person county, near the Virginia line, and has a wife years ago, and I think it probable he may attempt to get back there, and will probably endeavour to pass for a free man. Any information which may lead to the recovery of the said negro, will be thankfully rewarded with the above reward.

JESSE W

Chatham County, on Deep river, near Tyson's Post Office.

March 31.—8-6wpd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, March Term, 1825.

The Justices, &c. to use of Rebecca Going vs. Jesse Mann. } Original levied on land, lying west side of river, adjoining Jesse Northington, Roberson, and others, 27 Jan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Jesse Mann, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, therefore ordered that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that he appear, reply and plead to issue before the next term of this Court, or judgment will be taken against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and the lands levied on condemned and sold to the same.

WITNESS, John Armstrong, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, and 49th year of American Independence.

9-6t JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 14, 1825.

WHEREAS, on the 3d of March a law was passed by the Congress of the United States, of which the 3d, 4th and 5th sections are in the words following, viz:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the six per cent. stock of the year one hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of July thereafter, for such parts of the above described stock as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and those of the several loan offices, respectively. If subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law, of the credit or credits standing on said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: Provided, That subscription by such transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions authorized to be borrowed by the 1st section of this act.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if the whole or any part of any sum which shall be subscribed, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thereby created, bearing an interest not exceeding three and a half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five; transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States, as to the whole or half at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, and the remainder at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine: Provided, That no redemption shall be made except for the whole amount of any one new certificate; nor until after at least six months public notice of such intended reimbursement, nor shall be shewn the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be retransferred to the respective subscribers the several sums by them subscribed, beyond the amount of the certificates of four per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the funds which have heretofore been, and are hereby pledged by law for the payment of the interest and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or reimbursed, and for the execution of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the moneys in the treasury yearly and every year, such sum and sums as shall be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are, hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, the moneys in the treasury and sums out of the said fund, as they shall deem proper, towards redeeming, by purchase or reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock, or any part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars pledged by law in the said commissioners, as may be necessary and required for the above purposes, and be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, or the whole of the stock which may be created by the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of July thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law.

The subscriptions may be made by the proprietors of the stock, either in person or by their Attorneys duly authorized to subscribe and transfer it to the United States.

Should subscriptions of said stock be made to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, a distribution of the sum of twelve millions will be made among the subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. SOUTH

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Dec. 16 8-t30S.